ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A SPANISH BISHOP. THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN A DISMISSED PRIKET-

LYNCHING PREVENTED BY GENDARMES. MADRID, April 18.-While the Bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance to the Cathedral this morning, he was shot with a revol-ver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot from the same source, which wounded the Bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps The priest then descended the steps and fired still er shot, which took effect in the Bishop's thigh. The priest was then selzed, putting a stop to his muras work, and his victim was borne in an un scious condition to a private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments were administered to him.

Being Palm Sunday the cathedral was more that usually crowded by worshippers, and when the work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented lynching of the would-

The motive for the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shots was recently dismissed from the priest-hood and had fruitlessly applied to the Bishop to be re-

Queen Christina has toquired as to the Bishop's condition. The Pope has telegraphed his blessing. The Bishop is still alive.

The priest made an attempt to commit suicide. FIRE DESTROYS THE TOWN OF STRY.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

HOSPITALS CROWDED WITH WOUNDED-THE IN-HABITANTS DESTITUTE.

VIENNA, April 18 .- The town of Stry, in Galiera, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The number of houses burned is about 600. Many persons were killed. The inhabitants are destitute. A high wind was blowing and the fire started in sev-

eral parts of the town at about the same time. When the inhabitants were killed by falling walls and steeples. One hundred persons were killed in one street. The Town Hall, the railway station and the telegraph office were destroyed. A large number of wounded were extricated from the ruins and were sent to Lem berg, a distance of forty-two miles, where the hospitals are crowded with the sufferers. Hundreds of persons are missing. Lack of water rendered aid by the military futile. Money and food are being collected in the surrounding towns for the relief of the sufferers. The fire originated in a small shop and was caused by the falling of a lamp fitted with petroleum.

PASTEURS CONFIDENCE.

NO ACCIDENT IN TREATING 600 CASES.

BYDROPHOBIA MORE VIRULIANT FROM WOLF BITES -THE THREE RUSSIAN PATIENTS.

Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co Paris, April 18.—The death of three of the Russians under Pasteur's treatment for hydrophobia h as reawakened sharp criticism and doubt of his method. While Pasteur himself has undiminished confidence in the microbe theory and faith in the efficacy of treatment by inoculation when the victim has been bitten by a mad dog, he does not feel the same toward cases where the virus has been received from a mad wolf. Having sub-mitted several questions to M. Pasteur in writing, The TRIBUNE representative received written replies as fol-

"Why has your treatment failed to save the lives of the three Russians bitten by a wolf?"

"The bites of the wolf are in general numerous and are nearly all on the head. The dog usually bites but once and then runs away, while the wolf seizes the vicand bites many times." Does the repetion of the bite of the same animal

make the case worse than when there is only one bite?"
"Certainly. The more the bites and the worse the victim is lacerated, the more the virus is introduced into the blood and the more intense is the disease."

"In the case of a bite from a mad wolf, how long a time may elapse before you begin your treatment with

The duration of the incubation of hydrophobia after a bite from a mad wolf is often very short; sometimes only two or three weeks. After the bite of a incubation are mad dog short periods of do not think the virus of a read wolf differs much from the the wolf has received the virus from another v that one from another, and so on. In the case of hydrophobia thus transmitted from wolf to wolf, the bite of the last worf would have a much greater degree of virulence than that of a dog. We don't know what happens in the lorests of Russia. That is a matter for future study. It may be found that the inoculation of victims of mad wolves ought to begin five or six days after the bite. If that be so and if the forests of Russia are found to contain mad wolves, I shall be the first to ask for the creation of one or more establishments in Russia like

"Is it not possible that, since in the case of these Russians, you have made two inoculations per day, you have increased the strength of the virus injected faster than the patients' blood could accustom itself to the virus? In short, may not the inoculations themselves

have hastened or even caused the hydrophobia !" "I make two inoculations per day just the same. In certain cases of dog bite it in for the purpose of abridging the duration of the treatment and arriving more quickly at a state of refractoriness against hydrophol When that state has been produced any quantity of virus may be put into the system without the slightest onvenience to the patient. This treatment has never

resulted in the least accident in the cases of more than 600 persons who have been treated by me."

"After a patient has been bitten by mad dogs, how is it that your injections of weakened virus at first, followed by injections of virus of greater intensity, can prevent the original strong virus received from the animal's toeth from taking its natural course !"

"Because the virus which I introduce acts upon the

"Because the virus which I introduce acts upon the system more rapidly than that of a bite."

"Will it ever be possible to apply the same principle to the treatment of snake bites!"

"No; because the bite of a snake acts so quickly. It nots like any other acute poison."

An interview with the Comte De La Boissière, who is at the head of the movement for founding a Pasteur institute in Paris, having been, prevented by the product of the p the head of the movement for founding a Pasteur titute to Paris, having been prevented by his illness, the Conte is mable to give full details regarding the in. He sent The Tribune representative a letter, and which the following is an extract:

"In seeking the subscriptions of which I spoke to you "In seeking the subscriptions of which I spoke to you we wish to gather together a sum necessary to create a hospital where may be received persons who have been but en by mad animals, to whatever nation they may belone; secondly, to give to savants the means to study the disease caused by the introduction of interobes into the system and to find the way of curing them by means of attenuated virus."

Considerable opposition to Pasteur's method still exists, as is shown by his arrest for practising medicine without a license as a physician, being a chemist, not a doctor. As it was shown that he never performs the inequiation himself, but always has it done by an assistant duly licensed to practise medicine, this move was a failure.

BERNHARDI'S AMERICAN TOUR. HER PLAYS AND HER COMPANY-FRENCH APPRE-CIATION OF SHAKESPEARE.

[BY CARLE TO THE THEBUSE.]
Copyright, 1886; North American Cable News Co.

PARIS, April 18 .- Sarah Bernhardt has made her last appearance on the Paris stage for one year. She goes at once to London for a few representations there, thence on a tour which will extend over South America, Mexico and the United States. She will begin her North American season in San Francisco ext January. Madame Bernhard; received The Trin-UNE representative at her flat in the Rue St. Georges and expressed her pleasurable anticipations of the trip. 'I want," she said, "to see South America, where I have never been. I do not regret leaving Paris for a time, for I take to travel. Then I shall be glad to return home, for I adore Paris. I take with me ten ladies and fourteen gentlemen, the strongest company I have ever taken out of France. Madame Jeanne Malvan and Messra. Garmer, Angelo and Decore will be my chief supporters. We shall rehearse dully until our departure. What are my favorite plays? Well, they are 'Theodora,' 'La Dame aux Camelias, 'Fedora' and Frou Frou.' There are, however, fifteen plays in my American repertory."

In reply to a question as to what she thought of the reception given to her Hamlet by the Parisians she said "Its success was greater among les gens de lettres, but they are rare in France. The French masses are too in nocent, too stupid, to appreciate Shakespeare. They do not understand him, but the cultivated French do ap-

Snatching up a poncil she wrote: "Shaeskpeare (sic) is better appreciated by the Germans, the Americans, the Italians and the Spaniards, because they are more passionate and philosophic than the French."

"I rank Shakespeare," she continued orally, and highest among dramatic authors; then Victor Hugo, Madame Bernhardt said that she intended some

modern stage. But she would not say when she would publish the latter, or how. She said that she had been taking lessons in Euglish, but she would not try to converse in that language till she had more practice, "which," she added, "I hope to get in America next

DENOUNCING THE PURCHASE BILL. ASKING THE PARNELLITES TO OPPOSE IT. IRISH TENANT FARMERS DECLARE IT A MEASURE

FOR THE RELIEF OF LANDLORDS. DUBLIN, April 18.-At a meeting of tenant farmers at Kildysart to-day the Land Purchase bill was denounced as a measure for the relief of the landlords. It was declared that if the farmers got their holdings on the basis of four years' rental their position would be little improved, as they are without necessary capital with which to obtain a start. A plution was adopted asking the Parneillte members

resolution was adopted asking the Farmers of Parliament to oppose the bill.

Four hundred tenants of the Earl of Bessborough's Kilkenny estate held a meeting to-day to consider the Earl's offer of a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in rents. The tenants had asked for a reduction of 33 per cent. At to-day's meeting 335 of the tenants voted in favor of accepting the Earl's terms.

IRISH AID TO STRUGGLING COLONISTS. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN REPLIES TO A STATEMENT

MADE IN THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE. CHICAGO, April 18 .- The attention of Alexand r Sullivan having been called to the following c ause in a dispatch about the recent action of the Rhode Island met with strong opposition on the grounds of i terna-tion 1 interference and that Ireland by volung money and men for crushing the Colonial army in 1776 was not entitled to sympathy on the score of reciprocity," Mr. Sullivan said " As to Ireland voting men and money to crush the Colonial army, by reading the history of Ire Ireland was absolutely without the power to vote on the question in 1776. She never voted a man or a dollar to crush the colonies. It is true that a body called a and during it; but it did not represent Ireland. It was composed exclusively of men belonging to a sect constituting only one ninth of the Irish people. By law none others were eligible to sit in it. Three-fourths of the people could not vote at all even for members of it. Its members were chicily representatives of the landlord power and office-holders sent over from England and Scotland. It was essentially a Parliament without representative character or legislative powers. It could eet only when summoned by the English King. It could originate no legisla ion and could take up for consideration only the measures explicitly formulated in the call. It could take action upon those measures only in not, therefore, to describe as the act of the people of fre land any measure passed by that body ! It is needless to say that the Irish people had no troops at that time to send anywhere. The troops were part of the English garrison in Ireland. When, however, it was proposed to send them to America, a great scene occurred in the Irish Parliament. At that time the national spirit of the Irish people had begun firmly to assert itself. Grattan opposed the bill, saying of Flood, who proposed the bill, that he stood with a metaphor on his lips and a bribe in his pocket, a champion against the rights of Americahis pocket, a champion against the rights of America—
the only hope of Ireland and the only refuge of the
liberties of mankind. No student of his ory needs to be
told that Grattan at that time and until his death expressed the sentiments of Ireland toward the American
Colonies. Instead of sending troops and money to crush
the colonies, Ireland furnished half the continental
army. It was an Irishman, Barry, who was the father
of the navy with which the colonies fought England on
the sea and it would be a waste of time to enumerate the
Irish generals who served in that war with glory and
success.

success.

"It is a singular sort of Americanism which reads to the discredit of Ireland an incident of more than a hundred years ago for which her people were totally blameless and forgets the service toose people have rendered to the Republic ever since, But it is a still more amazing kind of Americanism which white misropresenting the people of Ireland forgets the injuries England has continued to Inflet upon us from the days our fathers began to shake off her yoke down to our latest struggle. Ireland was with us in the War of 1812. She was with us in the War of 1812. She was with us in the contest between fluerty and slavery. England was against us in all of them."

SAVED FROM GREAT DISASTER.

HALIFAX, April 18 (Special) .- A dispatch from Moncion says that the special train which left Halifax this morning with 600 immigrants on board bound for Montreal had a narrow escape from a frightful accident half a mile from Moneton station. The train crossed a bridge on the other side of which is an embankment twenty-live feet high. The rails expanded, twisting in the shape of a letter S, but by some means the train was prevented from going over the embankment.

ADMITTING THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA. ROME, April 18.-The Sanitary Board admits that Asiatic cholera has broken out at Brindisi, and has ordered that all arrivals at other Adriatic ports from

Brindisi be quarantined one week. VIENNA, April 18.-The Government has ordered one week's quarantine against arrivals at Austrian Adriatio

GREEKS AND TURKS AT CLOSE QUARTERS. ATHENS, April 18 .- The general commanding the Greek troops on Zarkos Heights, which commandthe Plains of Larissa, was summoned by the Turkish the Plains of Larissa, was summoned by the Torkish general to-day to withdraw from that stronghold. The Greek general flatly refused. The Turkish force, consisting of 7,000 men and several batteries, thereupon advanced to the foot of the Heights.

The Minister of War has withdrawn his resignation and is about to start for the frontier. It is reported that the Athens garrison will go forward immediately.

A STATE OF SIEGE THREATENED IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 18 .- The Home Minister has issued a decree instructing the proper Government officials to watch all labor conflicts in Berlin and to see that everything is settled peacefully and legally. If the Socialists attempt to create a riot a state of siege will

IMPRISONED FOR FOMENTING BLOTS. Paris, April 18 .- Ducquercy and Roche have been sentenced to diffeen months' imprisonment for fomenting roots.

AN ALSATIAN TRAVELLER INSANE IN TEXAS. FORT WORTH, Tex., April 18 (Special) .- Some days ago F. Strob was acrosted and lodged in jail her e on a charge of lunacy. Postmaster Field, of this city, instructing him to find out what he could about It seems that Strob has failen heir to property in Alsace. and also has wealthy relatives in New-York City. Some time ago Strob telegraphed to his New-York relatives that he had been pursued while near Harrold by brigants, that he had killed one of them and was in a Texas jail. His relatives at once went to Mr. Bayard, who telegraphed Governor Ireland in regard to it and to Mayor Smith to employ the best counsel and to our postmaster to find out about Strob's case. A few days ago a fine-looking German, well dressed, was noticed be having queerly, talking to himself, excitedly throwing his arms about and dodring behind posts and trees, as if afraid of some one. An officer's attention was called to him, when he was arrested and he gave his name as F. Strob. In his jucid intervals he is a courtly gentleman and he will never speak about his relatives or his private affairs, either some or insane. His relatives telegraphed Scool here for his himmediate use, and a gentleman who signed himself Carl Verder to a dispatch is on his way here to look after Strob. gands, that he had killed one of them and was in a Texas

LOSING HIS LIFE 10 SAVE HIS CHILD. Baltimore, April 18 (Special).-Louis Preager took his little daughter out for a walk to-day on the Western Maryland Railroad. They were gathering wild flewrs. About a mile and a half from the city the railroad crosses a trestle eighty feet high and three hundred feet long. Hand in hand father and child were stepping over the ties when the shrick whistle terrified them and an express train turned the curve right ahead and dashed

express train turned the curve right ahead and dashed on the single track across the trestle. It was too late to go back. With presence of mind the father quickly placed the child down on her back on the narrow ledge outside the sleepers. He told her to hold on the trestle and lay as near the edge as possible. He stretched himself out also on the ledge with his little gril before him. The locomotive passed, although the engineer had put the lever down to reverse. One of the cars, however, caught the man's coat. He was dragged on top of his child, and fell headlong down eighty feet, dashing his brains out. The girl's left foot was dragged under the wheels and crushed. She was picked up insensible, her little hands clinging to the trestle work.

DROWNED IN THE CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 18 .- Michael McCourt, age twenty-cisht, and Michael Mella, respectively fire-man and night porter at the Alleyn House, Nellie Healey, chambermaid, went rowing the Connecticut River this afternoon The boat was swept into the current and capazed. None of the persons could swim but Melia caught the rudder enain of a barge and was rescued. The bodies of the other two maye not been recovered.

SHOT BY MASKED MEN IN TEXAS. ELGIN, Tex., April 18 (Special).-In January

frame building near McDade, known as (a. Hill Church, was burned at 1 o'clock in the morning. John Christian had had some difficulty with the dearnes about a fence around the church property. With no proof what | time.

ever he was arrested on the charge of arson. His trial before the District Court, which lasted the greater part of last week, closed Josterday and he was acquitted. As he was returning quietly last night in company with his wife, five masked men approached, three from behind and two in front. At a given signal they all fired and Christian fell, plerced by five bullets. He died in his wife's arms. The masked men made good their escape.

A GENERAL TIE-UP ORDERED looking after things. He had a number of the new drivers whom he was trying to break in on a section of track inside the stable and was making other preparations for resuming work to-day. He said: "I do not know how many cars we will be able to run to-escape.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

ENCOURAGING ATHLETICS AT CORNELL. ITHACA, April 18,-Great interest is shown in athletics at Cornell University just now. Several things have contributed to this outdoor stir. The first is the prestige that Cornell has gained at the bat and in the boat in the last few years. A second cause is the posttion of President Adams toward athletic sports. Not only does he favor them, but he urges upon the students the necessity of taking wholesome and invigorating exercise.

present. The freshmen have a number of good players in their class, and there is excellent material in the other classes. The best men of last year's nine are all here yet, and the prospects are that the club of 1886 will be even better than that of 1885. No less than twenty men have been in training for a number of months in the said: paseball "cage," and they are all in splendid condition for the field. The first event of any consequence takes place next month in the shape of the intercollegiate fieldday sports at Utica.

The wheelmen have not fairly organized their sommer's campaign yet, but will do so before long. The

mer's campaign yet, but will do so before long. The Lawn Tennis Association is beginning to make a stir. The young women at Sage College are already forming plans for summer exercision parties among the hills and ravines about Ithaca, despite the fact that Dr. Wilder's wildeat is still at large.

A committee composed of old oarsmen met last night and selected the university "Four," there being some doubt, however, as to one of the positions. The committee have filled three positions with Howland, Oimstead and Barney, being undecided between Baich and Morgan for No. 2. The last two men will row in the regular university crew on alternate days, rowing in the second crew on the other day until a decision is arrived at by Mr. Courtney. Regular work will begin on Monday with the following men: 1, Howland; 2, Balch or Morgan 3, Barney; 4, Olmstead. The second crew, which will race with the regular team, is 1, Parker; 2, Morgan or Balch; 3, Keating; 4, Howland.

OPPOSITION TO THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENT. BUFFALO, April 18 (Special) .- It is said that Canal Superintendent Shanahan will not be asked to continue in his present position much longer than the date of the opening of the canal. Possible successors of Mr. Shanahan are John C. Leighton, of Rochester, and Mr. Nash, of Fort Edward. The petitioners for Mr. Shan-ahan's removal are nearly all boatmen, the shippers or ission men having generally refused to sign such petitions because they had profited by the action of Mr. Shanahan. Last spring there was a great deal of wheat contracted for at 4% to 5% cents, but it was not due contracted for at 4% to 5% cents, but it was not due here till ten days after the date fixed by Mr. Shanahan for opening the canal. Arthur Bissel and several others berged him to postpone the opening five or six days, but he would not do it. It took just \$25,000 out of the canal and looked as if he stood in with the shippers. Mr. Shanahan is a good canalman but it is believed ho plays into the hands of the shippers. The latter refuse to sign the petition because they made from 1 to 1% cents on most of the first lot of stuff that came in last spring.

THE REV. DR. BUCKLEY AT CORNELL. ITHACA, April 18 (Special).-The Rev. Dr. I. M. Buckley, Editor of The New-York Christian Adeccate preached before the faculty and students of Cornell University to-day. Sage Chapel was filled at both services with a large and appreciative audience. The morning sermon was: "An analysis of the relations of ignorance and knowledge to true religion." After the services the Memorial Chapel was thrown open and many of the audience were permitted to view for the first time the recumbent statue, by Storey, of Ezra Cornell. Dr. Backley preached in the afternoon again ou practical religion.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN IN A COLLISION. ALBANY, April 18 .- The milk train on the Renssalaer and Saratoga Railroad coming south ran into two flat cars loaded with huge granite blocks, attached to a stationary engine near Round Lake this afternoon. The passen gers were considerably shaken, but uninjured. The engine attached to the flat cars was badly damaged. The flaguan was asleep in a neighboring field.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE. Owego, April 18 (Special). - Dewitt Perry last night went to his home near Richford drunk, mounted the stairs to his brother Richard's room and pulled his brother twice out of bed. Richard picked up a gun and fired. Dewitt dropped dead instantly. Rich-ard was placed in jall here.

WATERTOWN, April 18 .- Archie Sawyer, age ten years, the youngest son of Hon. W. H. Sawyer, was drowned in Grass River at Canton yesterday afternoon.

SCHENECTADY, April 18.-It is not improbable that 12 cents a pound that last year was worth 4 cents. The

SWINDLED BY "PLIM" WHITE.

Boston, April 18 (Special) .- "Plim" White, the notorious confidence man, vi-itsd Boston in July, Ivery Hazleton, who was formerly a locomotive engineer and had saved a little money with which he hoped to sented that in order to carry out some project in which he was engaged it would be necessary for him to have \$1,000. Said he to his intended victim: "I am unable to raise the money without paying a rainous rate of interest. Now 1 have here \$5,000 worth of bands of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Lehigh Valley Rail-Thiesgo, Burlington and Quincy and roads. Take these toads and also some stock in the same roads. Take these bonds and certificates of stock as collateral ard let me bonds and certificates of stock as no hand. As an

CLOSING SHOPS ON SUNDAY. PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (Special).-Cigar stores which have for years been open every day are now closed on Sunday. The dealers say that while they could well afford to pay the fine every week, they cannot afford to have their names published as defying the law. The Law and Order Society is so active that it is feared The Law and Order Society is so active that it is teared they will compel the closing on Sunday of the butcher shops, which have hitherto been open for the accommodation of the poor, who cannot afford ice chests. If this is done, it will cause great inconvenience after May I. No baker shop will be open on Sunday. In Southest many of the flebre ws have been accustomed to keeping open their stores on Sunday, and it is now said that the Law and Order Society will need against them. It is stated that the society will need against them. It is stated that the society will neitre into the law which orders the closing of drinking places at certain hours of the night.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN WHOM HE ATTACKED. Boston, April 18 (Special) .- On B-st., South Sullivan was assaulted by Boston, to-day, Officer a drunken ruffian, Thomas Cavanagh, who rushed from a house brandishing an axe. Sullivan attempted take Cavanagh to the station house, was resisted by Cavanagh and but was resisted by Cavanaga another ruffian nanced Thomas Lanagan. They got the officer down and were beating and kicking him unmercifully. Sullivan drew his revolver and fired in the air. This did not intimidate his assailants and he fired two shots into Cavanagh's abdonce. Lanagan then got possession of the officer's revolver and fred, the bullet taking effect in Sullivan's wirst. Other officers rescued Sullivan, who was terribly beaten.

TRYING TO SAVE THE STEAMER EROS.

BARNEGAT, N. J., April 18 .- The mate of the steamship Eros, before reported ashore south of this place, and who came ashore yesterday, was taken on board the vessel by means of the breeches buoy this morning. The wrecking steamer T. J. Merritt arrived at the wreck last night and this morning planted anchors and ran a hawser to the ship. Captain Merritt says he will lighter about 400 lons from the stern of the Eros and with reasonably fair weather expects to save the vessel and cargo, which are valued at \$236,000. All the officers are reticent as to the cause of the disaster. The vessel had been twenty-two days out, the last fur days in a dense for. Captain Martin judged himself to be 130 miles southeast of Cape May when the vessel struck.

KILLED BY HIS WARMEST FRIEND

Boston, April 18 (Special),-Edward Bagley and Alfred J. Twoomey, young men tu Somerville, were for a long time fast friends. On Saturday they came to Boston and drank too much liquor. They quarrelled and returned to Somerville to settle the dispute. They went into an alley, and stripping off their coats propared for a night. Two mey knocked Bagley down. The latter got up and was knocked down the second time and ded almost instantly. It is supposed that he struck his head against a stone in failing the second time.

VIGOROUS ACTION.

ONLY THE EIGHTH AND NINTH AVENUE LINES EX EMPIED FROM THE TIE-UP-ALLEGING THAT NO ATTEMPT MADE TO RUN THIRD-AVE. CARS - THE COM-PANY ACTING UNDER

POLICE ADVICE, At 4 o'clock this morning every streetcar line in New-York City, with the exception of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue roads will be tied up as tight as a drum. This action was decided on meeting of the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association which was held uptown cision was only reached after careful consideration Chairman O'Donnell in speaking of the tie-up

"The reason for taking this action

that we have positive proof that all the sur-

face roads in this city have formed a combination for the purpose of assisting the Third Avenue Road to this trouble. I am further convinced from reports that railroad people to discuss the situation was held to-day. Under the circumstances it was decided, after careful consideration, that if we to fight the combined surface roads of the city we might as well carry on the fight openly along the whole line, as that will be the quickest may to settle the matter. We hated to be forced to the encessity of taking this action and it was only after a long celiberation and a full discussion of the subject in a life phases that we concluded to order the long. It will be as effective in its action. The Eighth and I have no out, it will be as effective in its action. The Eighth and Ninthave, roads are excepted from the licup and will run their ears a mean. The reasons for making this exception is that these roads are not in the commandion and are the only sticity moin roads in the city. In view of these facts, and further that they reach the momerature of the commandion and are the only sticity moin roads in the city. In view of these facts, and further that they reach the momerature of the commandion and are the only sticity moin roads in the city. In view of these facts, and further that they freat their men more fairly than any of the other roads, we considered it only common justice to make them an acception. The other roads, however, must not operate the commandiation of necessity of taking this action and it was only after a all its phases that we concluded to order the tie-up. It

promises and fived up to his agreement the sequel shows, and yet Mr. Lyon posses before the public as one of the most considerate and philanthropic employers of the American continent. Go to him and he will tell you that his company is paying the highest wages and working its employes the shortest hours of any company to be found anywhere. He will tell you that if any griovances of his employes are brought to his octice he removes them at once. That he is not just the kind of a man he would have the public believe him to be there can be no doubt, for the charges against him will bear the closest investigation and can be substantiated by 1,100 men who have worked under him up to last Friday.

Another philanthropic move is to take friends of his and that other fine old gentleman, Henry Hart, who is given's yearning to elevate the poor and oppressed wage-workers of every clime he comes in contact with, and place them in positions over the heads of less favored but equally competent men who have in some instances been on the extra list from six months to one year, like the world-renowned Micawber, waiting for something to turn up.

As has been stated above, a committee of his employes waited on President Lyon on the 12th inst. They presented a list of grievances, ten in number, seven of which referred to wages, and one only was conceded, that of the pavers. He agreed to raise them to \$2.

The others he refused, stating as his reason that he could find men to work at that (starvation) rate.

When this Executive Board to whom these grievances had been referred for adjustment, if possible, waited on President Lyon isst Thursday, Instead of taking up the grievances, one by one, as presented, he opened the discussion at once on the last one, which referred to the discharge because of their studied, persistent and constant abuse and amoyance of all the rest of the employees that came in rounter with them, stating that it was a metter of principle with the constant abuse and amother of principle with the constant abuse an or their studied, persistent and constant abuse and also nowance of all the rest of the employees that came in contact with them, stating that it was a matter of principle with the company that these men should not be removed and leave them and their families to suffer. He did not take into consideration the employees and their families far more numerous than the seven men in question, who under the protection of the company were constantly annoying, and two would have to subordinate their manhood or resent the insult and call them to question for their mitruths (as the employees believe and are informed) which they were constantly giving to the officers of the company and thereby having numbers of them victimized, and thereby consigning them, their wives and little ones to starvation and want. So we think there was a principle involved on the side of the employee as well as that of the company, and we leave it to the public to be the judge.

JOSUPH O'DONNELL, Chairman. JOSEPH O'DONNELL, Chairman, ANDREW D. Best, Secretary, JAMES P. GRAHAM, D. M. W. JAMES DOWNING, JOHN HUGHES, Executive Board of D. A. 75, K of L.

No cars were run yesterday on any of the lines operated by the Third Avenue Railroad Company Under the advice of the police authorities it was concluded to make no attempt to operate the roads as it was feared that the crowds which throng the avenue on Sanday might be incited by the strikers to interfere and a riot might result. While the situation of affairs early was apparently unchanged, it was a busy day both for the strikers and the officers of the company. O'Donnell and Secretary Best, of the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association, established their headquarters at the home of Mr. O'Donnell in Harlem. They spent the morning in inspecting the roads in the upper part of the city. They first went to the One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. depot and found everything quiet there. Then they visited the cable depot at One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st, and Tenth-ave, and saw that no attempts had been made to run these roads. Return-ing to the house they found a number of men who had been summoned to act as aldes-de-camp waiting for The other members of the Executive Board who had taken the opportunity to get some rest had taken the opportunity to get some rest were summoned by messenger in the afternoon and a long consultation was held, at which the situation was thoroughly canvassed and the plan of operations for to-day's work laid out. The members of the board were reticent as to what they intended doing, out Mr. O'Donnell said to a TRIBUNE reporter : "We intend to prove to the Railroad Commissioners

at the hearing to-morrow beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Third Avenue Ratiroad Company has violated is charter. We can show that on the cable road, the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. cross-town line and the Forty-second-st, line no pretence of attempting to run cars has been made, while for thirty-six hours cortainly not a car was run between Harlem and Sixty-nifth-st. Between Grand-st. and the City Hall no cars have been run since Friday. If this is not a vioation of the charter I don't know what is, and I don't see how the Railroad Commissioners can take any other view of the case. As we understand it, the Commissioners are not to arbitrate between the ompany and its employes or to decide as to the justice of the strike. We only want them to find out whether or not the company has complied with the provisions of

its charter. At the offices of the company at Sixty-fifth-at-

morrow but I think we will make a good show. Every-thing is going along nicely and we are certain winners." In the stable and other parts of the depot a few men were at work. The 1,500 horses were all secured in strike had given them. The 100 Italians who had taken the places of the striking hostiers have their hands full and it is only at the expense of much loud talk and free profanity that the stable boss was able to get the horses properly cared for. The ompany has been able to get its feed department in good working order and has all the men it wants. other departments are not supplied yet and Mr. I.yon has decided to advertise in all the papers for drivers, horseshoers, car-builders, harness makers and a miller, assur ing possible applicants steady work if they prove competent and that they will not be displaced when the striking employes resume work. In the afternoon President Lyon, Vice-President Hart, Directors Hall and Lauterbach and Superintendent Robertson held a long conference in the superintendent's room. The determination was expressed that the company would maintain its position at all hazards. President Lyon said that he had received communications from all over the country and they all commended him for the stand he had taken and urged him to re of acity railway company, not a surface road, however, offering him any assistance possible. The rumor started by the strikers that Jacob Sharp had visited Mr. Lyon

was denied by him. After the consultation Mr. Lyon said: "We are in splendid shape. A number of new drivers have been engaged and we will start out between sixty and seventy-five cars to-morrow. The strike practically broken, and you may say for me that there will be no brooms

THREATENING TO KILL MRS. GRAY'S MEN. THE BAKER WHO THREW CAKES FINED-TO CARRY REVOLVERS FOR PROTECTION.

Louis Ankelein, of No. 425 West Thirtysighth-st., the boycotter who was arrested on Saturday for assaulting an attendant in Mrs. Gray's bake-shop passed the night in the Ninth Precipct Police Str tion, and had a hearing yesterday morning before Justice Duffy in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The "Little Judge" was about an hour late, but made up for the delay with his usual expedition in dealing with "drunks" and boycotters. Mrs. Ctafts, Mrs. Gray's sister-in-law, who had sold Ankelein a bag of cakes and at whom the baker had thrown the parcel after paying for it, told her story and Mr. Gray and other witnesses corroborated it. The bag had hit Mrs. Crafts on the shoulder and the cream cakes had spattered over her dress. Officer Burkitt testified that the prisoner was partially intoxicated at the time. Ankelein, who was represented by counsel, pleaded guilty to the as

was partially intoxicated at the time. Ankelein, who was represented by counsel, pleaded guilty to the assault, but said that he was not a member of the Bakers' Union, and that he did not know what he was doing when he threw the cakes. "This boycotting business has gone far enough," said the Justice, "and will have to be stopped. I suppose I ought to give you arrip to the Island, but under the circumstances Fil let you off with a fine of \$5." The "non-union" boycotter paid the money and went off to find his companions in the lowery.

At the bake-shop in Hudooust, everything wore an atrof Sunday quiet. Mr. and Mrs. Grav are members of the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth-ave, and Eleventhest, and were on hand as usual at the morning and afternoon services there. No business was done at the store except the vary early morning delivery. The beer-shop at No. 512 was also closed, though the proprietor announced that the boycotters would be on hand to agrocer's store to which he was carrying bread, waited for him to come out and then proposed to give him \$12 a week if he would acree to quit Mrs. Gray's econd hand is now making \$12 a week, besides board, and told the boycotter that he was satisfied with his pay and his employers and wanted the Union to let him alone. The boycotters then threatened to kill both him and the foremant fley did not stop work and join the Union within forty-eight hours. Another nand who happened to meet a group of Union men was also threatened with shooting. The day foreman at Mrs. Gray's, who lives in Hoboken and is obliged to go back and forth on the Christopher Street Ferry every morning and evening, went to the police station on Saturday and took out a permit to carry a revoiver, and the other workmen are tranking of arming themselves in the same way. Mr. Gray said yesterday that Saturday's business had been the largest in the history of the establishment and that his wife had not yet been able to figure out the exact receipts for the week. They will not fail short of \$2,000, however

AN INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT. AI MOST BUINING A BOHEMIAN WIDOW'S BAKERY PECULIAR COMPLICATIONS.

The Gray boycott in Hudson-st. must not be taken as an exceptional piece of assertion on the part of the New-York Bakers' unions. Another boycott of much the same kind, though more successful, has been going on for the last four days on the East Side and came to a crisis yesterday. The victim this time is Mrs. Josephine Landgraf, a willow, who has long been entrying on a mixed German and Bohemian bakery, at No. 157 Second at. The boycott itself though rumous to the widow, has a rather complicated history and has gone brough several amusing phases.

Mrs. Landgraf is a robemian and her husband was a

German. Both were bakers before they joined forces in the married state, one belonging to the Bohemian and the other to the German Boss Bakers Union. Herr Landgraf die i a year or two ago and his widow became a member of both unions. She employed five men, three Germans and two Bohemians and made a specialty of baking that favorite Bohemian crust which is to be found in all authentic German restaurants. Her men were union men, the three Germans belonging to the German Bakers' Union, No 4, and the two others to the Bohemian Bakers' Union, No. 22. A few days ago all the Pobemian bakers in the city went out on a strike.

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PRICE THREE CENTS.

IN CONTEMPT OF COURT. JUDGE PARDEE'S DECISION AT DALLAS.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC STRIKERS SUBJECTING THEM-SELVES TO AN UNLIMITED PENALTY. DALLAS, Tex., April 18 (Special)-Judge Don Pardee yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, at the trial of the men arrested for interfering railroad company as a bankrupt corporation in the hands of the court, said that the employes and property should have full protection. He then said: "The emplayes of the receivers, although pro hoe cice officers of the court may quit their employment as can employes of private parties or corporations, provided they do not thereby intentionally disable the they do not thereby intentionally disclose the property; but they mus quit peaceably and decently; where they combine and conspire to quit, with or without notice, with the object and intent of crippling the property or its operation, I have no doubt that they thereby commit a contempt, and all those who combine and conspire with employes thus to quit, or as officials of labor organizations issue pretended orders to quit or to strike, with an intent to embarrass the court in administering the property, rea-der themselves liable for contempt to the court.

ble associations, but they have no legal status for au-

thority, an i-stand before men and the law on no better

footing than other social organizations, and it is prepos-terous that they should attempt to issue orders that freemen are bound to obey. No man can stand in a court of justice and shelter himself behind any such organization from the consequences of his own unlawful acts. It is a part of this case, and has been established by evidence taken under the direction of the court, that among all the employes of the receivers in operating over 1,500 miles of railway there was no complaint made to the receivers or to the court by any employe, of grievances, and yet orders were issued from organization to all the employes to quit work, to strike, to cripple the operations of a great thoroughfare for travel and commerce, and many employes, confederating and combing, did quit and induced and forced others to quitant did hinder and delay the operation of the railway and did damage the property iars. This action was a gross contempt of court, wholly unreasonable and unjustifiable. The court has learned from the newspapers and from certain scandalous and anonymous circulars that this wrong was committed because the agents of the receivers had discharged as incompetent and for absence without leave a certain employe, and refused to reinstate him at the demand of a secret lavor organization which claimed that the discharge was in violation of an agreement forcest upon the man-agers of the road prior to the receivership. However reason is impotent and such demands cannot be tolethe hands of the recognized court of the United States, fully able and willing to enforce its lawful authority and to protect its officers, and that court cannot listen to the demands of any secret organization, whother alleged to be social, religious, political or economical in character. If any employe was improperly discharged by the receivers, or their agents, the court was open to No such complaint has been made and I doubt much if such a case exists. But the investigation made under direction of this court and the development of affairs since the strike was ordered satisfy me that such alleged reason was a mere snam and pretence and that the real motive for the order to strike was to compel recognition of a certain secret labor organization, which by evidence has been shown to be about as arbitrary and autocratic in dealing with inbor as the famous Six Companies of China. It is an indisputable fact that nine-tenths of the men obeying the order to strike were not aware of the alleged or real reason which was at the bottom of the arbitrary order which was to

"These present cases show that peaceable trifling with the courts of the land was not sufficiently criminal in the eyes of many of the leaders of these misgaided men, and they, with others, have undertaken to order that railway property in the hands of the United States Court should not be operated and managed at all, unless with their intimidation and buildozing have been resorted to to prevent the officers of the court from performing their duties. This intolerable conduct goes beyond criminal contempt of court and into the domain of felonious crimes; but, so far as the court has now to dear with it, it is a matter of criminal contempt of court. It may not be generally known, but the power of the court and

NOT FOR A GENERAL BOYCOTT. COMMITTEEMAN BAILEY DENIES THAT THE PLAN IS PROPOSED.

Sr. Louis, April 18 (Special) .- Committeeman Hayes started to Washington late last night to con fer with Mr. Powderly and arrange the evidence to be submitted to the Congressional Committee. The visit of A. R. Moore, of Brockton, Mass., representing District Assemuly No. 30, has caused much speculation, and it was erroneously stated that he came for the purpose of formulating a plan to boycott the Gould lines. He intimated as much himself, stating that his district covered all the large manufacturing towns in Massachusetts. Said he:

"If a boycott is ordered, the Kuights of Labor organized in manufactories and large shipping houses will ask the managers to stop shipments by the Missouri Pacific. This request would be compiled with by the managers. In the East we have such a thorough organization that it would be an easy matter to obtain an agreement of the manufacturers to beycott the road and to find out afterward if they were doing it. But there can be no beycott without an order from the General Executive Board, and in my talk with them te-lay, they gave me no idea that anything of the kind was being planned. Our assembly will probably send the bosp ten cent weekly assessment upon each member un the strike is over. We are ready to do anything els that the Executive Board wants us to do."

Committeeman Balley said the Executive Boars wontemplated no general boycott against the Gould dues, He added: "I am sorry the rumor has been set affeat We have never discussed such a proposition."

Money for the strikers is said to be pouring into the city from all points. They claim that they are good for

ill summer. The Gould lines issued a circular to-day showing the number of men now employed in the various departments and the number before the strike. The compart-son shows that 30 per cent of skilled mechanics in the shops are at work and a general average of 80 per cent of men in all departments.

BOYCOTTING A MAN FOR NOT ADVERTISING. St. Louis, April 18 (Special), -A couple of sad-looking men last night stood in front of a little drygoods store at Thirteenth-st. and Franklin-ave. distributing the following circular:

goods store at Thirteenth-st. and Franklin-ave. distributing the following circular:

To Knights of Labor of St. Louis:

You are hereby notified that a boycott has been
declared against the Empire Dry Goods
Store, at Thirteenth-st. and Franklin-ave.
A brother workman, canvassing for advertisements
in our new reference book, the book to be used by local
assemblies, called at the store, and had no soomer made
his ousiness known than the proprietor became very
violent and threatened to eject him if he
did not immediately leave the premises.
Our brother, not wishing to become
involved in a dispute, quietly left. Our committee thea
called to see what we anould do under the circumstances,
but the man would not listen to us, declaring at the
same time that we were the cause of his losing money
every day by ordering the strikes, and he did
not intend to distribute favors to people who ruined his
business. He then put on his hat and left the store, giving us no opportunity or coming to a settlement. We,
therefore, ask all persons to keep away from the Empire
Dry-Goods store until the proprietors agree to pay all
the costs of this boycost, bosides a fine of 550 and a retraction in full of all the shurs cast upon the order. By
order of the Executive Board.

The resident direct ors of the Missouri Pacific Raliroad
Company who were communicated with by Floomas
O'Reilly, the president of the Clineas' Committee, have
ence cannot be obtained. It is understood, however,
that the directors decline to serve as, or on a committee,
and that they will have rothing to do with the matter.

COMMENDING THE MISSOURI CONDUCTORS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 18.-The Elmira division of the Order of Railway Conductors, numbering 160 members, to-day adopted the resolutions commending the action of railway conductors employed on the M souri Pacific system of railroads in refusing to join and discountenancing the strike.